

The Speaker. There being no objection, the entry will be made.

A bill was passed giving to masters and other officers of gunboats the benefit of the pension bill, passed during the present session.

Mr. Elliott made a report from the committee of conference, on the copacation bill. They recommended that the House recede from the disagreement and agree to the Senate bill, with certain modifications, so as to provide as follows:

"Every person who shall commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than \$10,000, and all his estate real and personal, excluding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale

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<sup>a</sup> If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, he shall be liable to the punishment of death.

States, or the laws thereof, and shall give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property, or shall be punished by imprisonment.

his slaves, if he has any, be liberated at the discretion of the court, and all such property, including slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States.

"Any person guilty of either of the offenses described in fact, shall be forever disqualified, and charged to hold any office of trust or honor in the United States."

"This act is not to be construed in any way to affect the presentation, conviction, or punishment of any person charged with either of the offenses herein provided for, or to delay or prevent the speedy termination of the present rebellion. The President is authorized to cause the seals of all property, real or personal, of all such persons to be seized, and the same to be sold for the support of the United States."

Five classes are affected by the bill—those who shall hereafter hold the office of President, Vice President, members of Congress, foreign ministers, and judges of the supreme court of the United States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation, if, after sixty days all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, that

or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to or taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves detected in

their masters and coming under control of the government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by the rebel forces shall be free, and no person shall be held as a held captive of war and be forever free.

No slave escaping from one State to another shall be held as a slave, or be liable to be sold into slavery, or be liable to be held in any manner against the laws of the United States until the claimant shall first make out as to his loyalty. No persons engaged in the rebellion shall be held liable for the validity of his claim and surrender of such slaves on pain of being dismissed from the service.

It is the will of Congress to employ as many persons of African descent, for the suppression of the rebellion, and use them in such manner as may be deemed proper, and to provide for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is authorized to extend to persons in rebellion past and present a full and complete amnesty and pardon expedient for the public welfare.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read "An act to provide for the restoration of property to its former owners, and for the punishment and seizure of the property of persons engaged in the rebellion."

Mr. Allen moved to lay the report on the table.  
Motion lost—42 to 77.  
The report of the conference committee c

the confiscation bill was then concurred in—  
year 82, says 42.  
Mr. Stevens made a report from the committee on the tariff bill, which was concurred in.  
Adjourned.

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**LATER FROM EUROPE.**

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*Interesting Extracts from the London Papers.*

inst., for Quebec, passed Cape Race to-day, and was boarded by the news yacht. The London

Times has an editorial on Independence Day and points out what should be the tone of American orators under existing circumstances. Broadstairs have a downward tendency. The weather is favorable for crops. Wheat very dry and lower. Provisions very dull.

LONDON, July 4.—Consols 9½ to 92 for money; American securities flat; Illinois Cent. shares 45 discount.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on the 24 Mr. H. Barkley moved the second reading of the bill providing for taking vol-

Sir G. Gray opposed the motion, which was rejected, 211 to 126.

The Times, in a leader on American affairs, says four main armies have advanced into Confederate territory, and half a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the Southern coast yet the South remains unconquered. It is disconcerted that the Federals can only effect the purpose by gigantic expenditures—far more in all than that of the last twelve months.

What becomes of the famous Declaration of Independence, and the theory that governmental decisions are passed from the consent of the governed? The North now talks of conquest, of emancipation and military colonies, with all the trimmings of an Austrian commandant; but while the North can see the only policy which is any

go peaceably, it must bring evils untold on self, us, and on the European people.

supply of cotton, says if all has not been done which should have been done to meet this threatened falling off in the supplies of cotton, it is itself, and not upon the government, that manufacturing interest should look for a remedy.

SPAIN.—The statement made in the French Chamber by M. R. Bault, with regard to Mex-

GREECE.—A general amnesty had been granted for past offences, and it was announced that

**Late from Mexico.**  
Dispatch to the Associated Press, Mexico:  
**NEW YORK, July 11.**—The steamship Columbia brings Havana advices of the 7th, w

and Mexico City of the 10th. Gen. Orrego's 7000 men had joined Saragosa. The Mexicans on the 14th occupied the summit of a hill ca.

The French trains were attacked on the 30 and fifteen wagons of ammunition and flour were destroyed. Twenty-five of the cars were killed and the rest taken prisoners.

Orizaba for some time, and the French troops are actually starving.

LET THE AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE.— have been informed by a citizen of this city, who has been spending a few days in Mobile, that a brig which was stranded in that harbor a day or two ago, was carrying a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and that the crew were being run the gauntlet of the Federal block-

who took the risk. It appears that she bought up in the city and laden with arms, ammunition, coffee and salt, and that when she

stranded, a few men were sent with a tug to charge her. Some of the salt and coffee, we brings the largest profits, was first taken o the ship and saved, but there coming up a p stiff breeze the brig was abandoned, we herself off the bar and floated, with all her i and ammunition to the Federal fleet, while tug-boat returned to the city.—Mississippi

